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异额萤叶甲属的中国种类及一新种记述

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摘要 本文对我国异额萤叶甲属 Macrima 己知种作了总结, 共 9 种, 其中双裂异额萤叶甲 Macrima bifida sp. nov.为新种。

关髓切, 异额凿叶甲, 新种 口十甲 47

异额萤叶甲属由Baly于1878年根据模式种M. armata Baly 所建立。就目前所知本属共有19种,主要分布于东洋区,分布于我国的有 9 种,均为南方种类。

属 征

身体细长,背面隆突。头窄于前胸背板,触角丝状,稍短于体长,第2、3节长度雌、雄不同、雄虫触角第2节圆球状,第2、3节约等长,雌虫第3节明显长于第2节,复眼隆突,第3节下颚须粗大,第4节圆锥状,额区、雄虫在触角下及唇基上具凹窝,凹窝内具有各种突起、脊及毛等。不同种类构造不同,因此成为区分种的主要特征。雌虫额区正常,所以在本属中,雄虫额凹及凹内构造被用作种的区分和检索。前胸背板宽大于长,四周具边框,两侧缘微曲,盘区中部具一浅横凹。鞘翅基部宽于前胸背板,两侧在中部微凹,端部斜切状;缘折基部宽,至端部逐渐变窄。足细长,前足基节窝关闭,爪附齿式,后足第1跗节长于其余各节之和,胫节端部具1长刺。雄虫腹部末端三叶状,雌虫完整。

本属与額凹萤叶甲属Sermyloides的主要区别是。后者触角第3节最长,鞘翅末端圆形。

中国已知种类检索表 (雄虫)

1-触角第 3 节长于第 2 节	2
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	触角第 3 节短于或等于第 2 节
	额凹上缘具2个突起
	額 四上錄 1 个或无突起
	额凹上缘 2 突起靠近、尖锐, 在额凹两侧各 1 小凹洼
	類凹上缘 2 突起不尖锐、远离····································
4.	触角第3节是第2节长的2倍,鞘翅翅而具毛
	触角第3节稍长于第2节,鞘翅上无毛
5.	腹部 1 — 3 节两侧各一黑斑····································
	腹部腹面整个黄色····································
6.	额凹内具一中纵脊,鞘翅黄色·····························章黄异額萤叶甲 M. straminea (Ogloblin)
	類凹内具一中突,鞘翅紅色
	额凹上缘在每个触角下各一突起
	额凹上缘在触角间为二小突起,复眼内侧各一小刺突黑突异额萤叶甲M. armota Baly
	曆基在额凹基缘具二个不明显突起,额凹內中突端部向背面翻转,鞘翅橙紅色
	云南异额萤叶甲M. yunnanensis(Lab.)
	曆基在額凹基緣无突起,額凹內中突端加厚,輔趨灰黄色,基部 1/3 处有一浅横凹

种 类 记 述

1. 黑突异簇萤叶甲 Macrima armata Baly 1878

Macrima armata Baly, 1878, Cist. Ent. 2, 377.

Sepharia frontalis Jacoby, 1890, Entomologist 23: 254; Laboissiere, 1936, Soc. Ent. Fr. Ann., 105: 246, 248-249.

分布, 西藏; 印度, 巴基斯坦。

2.橙色异额萤叶甲 Macrima aurantiaca (Laboissiere, 1936)

Sepharia aurantiaca Lab., 1936, Soc. Ent. Fr. Ann., 105: 250.

Macrima aurantiaca, Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Mon. 1B: 652.
分布:云南、西藏。

3.双裂异额萤叶甲 Macrima bifida sp. nov. (图 1)

♂: 体长6.5mm。

头部、触角第1-4节、前胸背板、鞘翅、前胸腹、侧板、中胸腹板、腹部两侧及末端3节、足的腿节、胫节基部及前足的第2-5跗节灰黄色,触角第5-11节褐色;小盾片、鞘翅基部近肩角处、缘折的外缘及基部1/3内缘、中胸侧板、后胸腹、侧板、腹部第1-2节中部及3-4节基缘黑色,胫节除基部外,前足第1跗节及中、后足的跗节黑褐色。

头顶具细刻点,在两角后瘤之间是一倒"人"字形凹刻,位于两触角间偏下部有一对锥状突,锥突外侧是一列灰色毛,位于两锥突间的下部为一柱突,柱突背面中间为一纵沟,其两侧或端部具灰色长毛,额区为一横凹,中部一"八"字形的脊分其为三部

分,两侧的较深、中部的较浅; 凹的两端近复眼内侧下方各一片状突,片突外为一浅凹窝, 沿唇基为一排灰色毛。触角长超过鞘翅中部, 第2节最短, 第3节次之, 约为第2节长的2倍, 第4节长于第2+3节之和, 第5节短于第4节, 以后各节约等长。前胸背板宽为长的2.5倍, 两侧缘稍外隆, 盘区具细刻点, 中部两侧各一浅凹。小盾片三角形, 光滑无刻点。鞘翅两侧在端部之前最宽, 盘区在中部之后强烈隆起; 肩角隆突, 刻点密集, 刻点间距大于刻点直径; 翅面布稀疏的灰色长毛, 翅端平切; 缘折基部宽, 到端部逐渐变窄。臀板三角形, 中部纵隆, 端部一黑色圆斑; 腹部末端三叶状。前足第1跗节扁宽, 腹面内凹。

正模。²,四川省松藩县,1990·W·4,刘举鹏采。新种模式标本保存于中国科学院动物研究所。

新种与橙色异额萤叶甲M. aurantiaca (Laboissiere) 相似,但主要区别是:后者触角第3节稍长于第2节,翅面无毛。

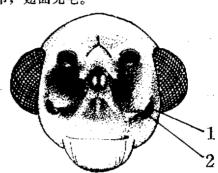


图 1 双裂异额萤叶甲 Macrima bifida sp. nov. 额区 1.片定 2.浅凹

4.角异额萤叶甲 Macrima cornuta (Laboissiere, 1936)

Sepharia cornuta Lab., 1936, Soc. Ent. Fr. Ann., 105: 250.

Macrima cornuta, Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Mon. 1B:
652.

分布:四川。

5. 锈红异糖萤叶甲 Macrima ferrugina Jiang 1990

Macrima ferrugina Jiang, 1990, Sinozoologia 7, 138—139. 分布: 西藏。

6. 灰异額萤叶甲 Macrima pallida (Lahoissiere, 1936)

Sepharia pallida Lab., 1936. Soc. Ent. Fr. Ann., 105, 249.

Macrima pallida, Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. Pt. I. 652.

分布: 西藏, 印度。

7.片异糖萤叶甲 Macrima rubricata (Fairmaire, 1889)

Sepharia rubricata Fairm., 1889, Soc. Ent. Fr. Ann., 58: 78. Glechonis rubri pennis Weise, 1889, Soc. Ent. Ross, Horae, 23: 569, 632.

Macrima rubricata, Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Mon. 1B, 652.

分布,四川、云南。

8.草黄异糖萤叶甲 Macrima straminea (Ogloblin, 1936)

Sepharia straminea Ogl., 1936, Fauna USSR 26, 1, 324, 436.

Macrima straminea, Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Mon. 1B, 652.

分布。四川。

9.云南异额萤叶甲 Macrima yunnanensis (Laboissiere, 1936)

Sepharia yunnanensis Lab. 1936, Soc. Ent. Fr. Ann., 105,249.

Macrima yunnanensis, Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1 B, 652

分布: 云南、贵州、西藏。

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THE CHINESE KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS Macrima AND, DESCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SPECIES

(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE, GALERUCINAE)

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In this paper, we have dealt with the genus Macrima, 9 species are included, one of them described as new to science. The type specimen is kept in the Insect Collections of the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica.

Key to the Chinese species of Macrima

1.	Antennal segment 3 longer than 22.
	Antennal segment 3 no longer than 2
2.	Upper edge of frontal concavity with two processes
	Upper edge of frontal concavity with the process less than 2
3.	Processes of upper edge of frontal concavity acute, close together, clypeus deeply excavated
	Processes of upper edge of frontal concavity broader, more widely separated4.
4.	Antennal segment three 2 times as long as the second, elytra with hairs $\cdots M$. bifida sp.nov.
	Antennal segment three not 2 times as long as the second, elytra without hairs
5,	Basal three segments of the abdominal sternites with one black spot on each side
	M. ferrugina liang
	Abdominal sternites yellow
6.	Frontal concavity with a simple median ridge, elytra yellow
	Frontal concavity with a long median process, elytra reddish
7.	Process of upper edge of frontal concavity situated below antenna
	Process of upper edge of frontal concavity between antennal insertions, a small pine on each side of
	from near to middle of eye
8.	Elytra orange, clypeus with a bifid process in middle porsition, median process with a spherical
	tip
	Elytra whitish yellow, clypeus without any process in middle porsition, tip of median process
	thicked and oval

Macrima bifida sp. nov. (fig. 1)

of. Length of body 6.5mm. General colour whitish yellow. Autennae brown, with the basal 3 segments yellowish. Scutellum, the base of clytra near the humeral angle, external margins of epipleura and the basal 1/3 of inner margins, mesopleuron, metasternite, tibia and tarsi blackish brown to black.

Head with fine punctures on vertex; beneath the upper edge of frontal concavity with a median process, the dorsal surface with a middle longitudinal depressed, and the tip with long pale hairs. Two ridges divided the concavity into three portions. Clypeus trianglar and deeply excavated. Antennae exceed the middle of elytra. Elytra with sparsely pale hairs and close punctures on the surface. Anterior legs with the first tarsa flat and concave on ventral surface.

Holotype of, Songpan County (32.6°N, 103.6°E), Sichuan Province, 4. W. 1990, by Liu Ju-peng.

This new species is resemble to M, aurantiaca (Lab.), but differs from it by the hairs of elytra.

Key words, Macrima, New species